

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1821.

[NO. 70.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

## TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

## New Goods.

The subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,  
HARD-WARE, and  
MEDICINES.

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1st78 J. MURPHY.

## Book-Binding Business.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchandise and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821.

## New Stage to Raleigh.

The subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life. Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, at 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, about made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to Isaac Wilie, Co. of Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

March 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

## Information Wanted,

the children of John Cunningham, deceased, who departed this life in Greenville District, S. C. whose wife was named Jane. Their youngest daughter, Jane Cunningham, is residing in Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ken. It is desired of obtaining any information that will open a correspondence between the widow of John Cunningham, or John, James and George, children of the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham. The said Jane was bound or put under the care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South-Carolina, who removed to Kentucky and brought the said Jane with her. Any information relating to them will be thankfully received, by

JANE CUNNINGHAM,

Bloomfield, Ken.

Editors of newspapers in Washington City, North and South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, will confer a particular obligation on an orphan child, by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

## AGRICULTURAL.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;  
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

## Rotation of Crops,

BY THOMAS MARSHALL, ESQ.

A Paper laid before the Agricultural Society of Virginia.

No. 1.

Oak Hill, Fauquier, Oct. 14, 1818.

SIR—The reluctance manifested by practical agriculturalists, to communicate written information on any of the various subjects which fall under their observation, has been a theme of general and very just regret. The example of many northern farmers, who have made useful contributions to their respective societies, ought not to be lost upon us; for in this way, perhaps, more than in any other, have improvements been generally diffused, and the acquisitions of individual skill been added to the common stock of useful and experimental knowledge.

In making the following observations, I have but little hope of suggesting any thing new or instructive; but I shall have the satisfaction of drawing the attention of the society to a subject of radical importance, and perhaps of eliciting observations from others more competent to do it justice.

Of late years, more attention, than formerly, has been paid in our state to a proper rotation of crops; but still, the subject has not been sufficiently regarded, and has been considered by too many as belonging rather to the theoretical, than to the practical and useful branch of agriculture. Such, however, does not appear to be the opinion of our society, and on this account, I feel the more encouragement to hazard the following remarks, on

"A rotation of crops, consisting of wheat, clover, and Indian Corn."

The question which presents itself at the threshold of the inquiry is this: which of the grain crops above mentioned is most important to the farmer? So much depends upon soil, situation, and numberless other considerations, that no general answer can be given. Each farmer can determine readily for himself, and upon the result of his determination will depend in a great measure the propriety of any system he may adopt. Upon very light soils, or on lands lying in the vicinity of towns, or on the banks of navigable streams, a farmer may do well to cultivate a considerable part of his land annually in corn: but where these circumstances do not exist, it is certainly unwise to raise more corn than is deemed adequate to the supply of the farm itself. In this section of the country, wheat, grown upon fallowed land, is in every view the most important crop; and to lands of similar situation only, are the following remarks applicable.

Having premised these observations, I will now suppose a farm containing five hundred acres of arable land, and consider into what number of fields it can most advantageously be divided, and by what course of crops those fields can most profitably be cultivated.

To arrive at a just conclusion, it would seem necessary to consider in succession the different modes which may be adopted, and to point out the following advantages and disadvantages incident to each. To say nothing then of the old system of three fields with the course of cropping consequent upon it, the evils of which are but too apparent; let us suppose the farm divided into four fields of 125 acres each. The first objection to this division is, that by far too large a proportion of the farm will be devoted to the culture of corn; the second, that too much labour will be required; the third, that no ground will be left for fallow. The last objection may indeed be obviated by cultivating annually three fields out of four, and making the crop of corn intervene between the two small grain crops; but few farms could sustain so

impoverishing a course, and the rapid deterioration of the soil would soon prove this rotation to be as improvident as the old system of three fields. The only advantage which this division enjoys over others remaining to be considered is, that it requires less cross fencing; but as every one knows that land is pastured by all kinds of stock, with the greatest benefit to themselves and the least injury to the soil, when they can be frequently shifted from one field to another, no farmer will be disposed to forego this advantage, and have recourse at the same time to an exhausting course of crops, for the sake of economy in fencing. On the contrary, if he should find by increasing the number of his fields, that he will at once improve his resources for grazing, and augment the quantity of the most valuable grain, he will spare neither trouble nor expense in the collection of materials for that purpose. In this section of the country, a practice prevails very generally among the farmers who have made sufficient progress in the improvement of their lands, of purchasing in the summer or fall of every year, poor cattle, which are driven from the western and north western sections of this state, or from the adjoining states; keeping them during the winter upon the offal of the grain crops, with the occasional use of hay; fattening them upon grass in the ensuing summer, and selling them to the butchers, who come from the sea-port towns to purchase them. This trade, if it may be so called, has heretofore been a gainful one, and beneficial to the community at large. It enables the grazier to turn to good account the grass and hay with which his farm abounds; to manure his fields extensively; and at the same time to prepare them in the best manner for the plough. This last advantage cannot be properly estimated by any but those who have attempted to turn in a heavy crop of clover and blue grass with a small admixture of weeds, as a preparation for a crop of wheat. No crop, perhaps, depends more for its success, upon nicety of cultivation; and the ground cannot be properly prepared unless those obstructions be removed by grazing or by mowing; of which the former is by far the more convenient and profitable mode.

Suppose, in the first place, the farm to be divided into five fields of 100 acres each. There are two rotations suited to this division, which, supposes the same quantity of ground allotted to corn, and the same quantity to wheat, in each; but the arrangement of the crops is different. The first is as follows:

1st. corn; 2d. wheat; 3d. clover; 4th. wheat; 5th. clover. The second, which is generally adopted in this part of the country, is this:

1st. wheat; 2d. corn; 3d. wheat; 4th. clover; 5th. clover. The latter mode is preferred because the corn is planted on stubble ground; which is allowed to be a great advantage, although by no means peculiar to this system. Both courses are esteemed, because corn occurs sufficiently often to clean the land without impoverishing it; and either may be adopted where circumstances render the cultivation in corn of so large a portion of the land, as one fifth, necessary or profitable; but where these circumstances do not exist, the farm may certainly be cultivated with less labour, particularly manual labour, and greater profit to the proprietor, if the quantity of ground devoted to corn be diminished, and that allotted to fallow proportionably increased—With five fields such a change cannot take place, for one or the other of the above courses must be adopted; unless indeed only a part of a field should be cultivated in corn at a time, in which case a very long period must elapse before the other part would come into corn; and thus one of the principal advantages ascribed to the five field system would be lost.

Let our farm be now supposed to be divided into six fields of eighty-three and a third acres each, and a greater variety in the mode of cultivation presents itself. I shall notice but two rotations. The first, which is generally recommended, is the following:

1st. corn; 2d. wheat; 3d. clover;

4th. clover; 5th. wheat; 6th. clover. One advantage which the six field system is thought to possess over all others is, that it furnishes the best period for the return of the corn crop, so far as the proper cleansing of the land is considered; but, according to my experience, one sixth part of the land is more than enough for corn, and entirely too little for fallow.—The above course is faulty in this respect; that the corn is not planted on stubble ground; an error which may be corrected in the following manner:

1st. wheat; 2d. corn; 3d. wheat; 4th. clover; 5th. clover; 6th. clover—

But this course is liable to another objection, that the ground lies too long in clover at a time, and by this means must become full of troublesome weeds, and present serious impediments to the plough when the time for breaking it up recurs.

An excellent modification of this system has been adopted by Thomas Turner, Esq. of this county, which avoids both the errors just mentioned, and admits annually the fallowing of two fields out of six. This is effected to sow small grain among the corn, and reserving the field for fallow in the ensuing year; but I regret that I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details of the plan to give you a more satisfactory account of it.

[To be continued.]

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Hæc sunt mihi inexplicabilia.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

It is common with most newspaper scribblers, particularly those who are at a loss for something of more importance to say, to give some elaborate account of themselves; and notwithstanding the great Addison himself has pronounced it indispensably requisite, in order that your writings may be read with any degree of satisfaction, I shall (for I hate ceremony) dispense with so formal an introduction. If any reader should possess so much idle curiosity as to inquire who or what I am, I must inform him its nobody's business; and if it were, that I never interfere in the business of others.

There is a species of individuals who may be considered *drones* in society, but who are, in fact, what I should denominate *butterflies*.—I might, with propriety say, equally as noxious. The following lines are so strikingly descriptive of these triflers, that I cannot forbear submitting them to your inspection; and if you should think they would prove interesting to any of your readers, you are at liberty to use them. Whether they owe their origin to some newspaper scribbler, or almanack maker, or whether they are the children of my own fancy, I cannot pretend to say; but by some means or other they found their way into my *packet book*; and as I am one of those sentimentalists who are fond of exposing the vices and follies of youth, I could not resist the temptation of holding the mirror up to some of my young friends of both sexes. I have really been astonished at the standing some men of this class occupy in the female world, and with what contempt they treat the sober, moral, intelligent youth, but who, perhaps, cannot make as great a splash in a ball room, or in the trifling chit chat of a tea party. Such truths are to me inexplicable; but "things will be so at first."

## THE LADY'S MAN.

Not all the favors coquettes show,  
And smiles the fop is heir to,  
Could tempt me to become a beau,  
And feel as beaux appear to.

No malice, no envy inspires  
The hard his advice to disclose:  
The favor a fopling acquires,  
Will never disturb his repose.

Though sad, he must always seem gay;  
Though restless, appear at his ease;  
Must talk when he's nothing to say,  
And laugh when there's nothing to please.

Must never look shy nor afraid,  
Approve of nonsensical clatter,  
And smile at whatever is said,  
Good, bad, or indifferent, no matter.

If Nancy say, "Cressus is poor,"  
'Tis his to say yes, and agree;  
Or Martha, "two threes are but four,"  
Correct ma'am, just four they must be.

Should Susan remark, "it is hot,"

His answer must be, it is so;  
If Mary observe, "it is not,"

To her he consents, and says no.

Would any dispense with his mind,  
Bow, wheedle, sigh, whimper and pray,  
And hoodwinked be led by the blind,  
To such I have only to pay:

Quit Paley, and study to please,  
Read Chesterfield's system of laws,  
And then you may bask at your ease  
In the sunshine of beauty's applause.

These lines do not only apply to a few of my acquaintance; but generally we find such insignificants the most favorite gallants.

BEATIFICUS.

## Political.

### CONVENTION.

The Wilmington Recorder, of the 27th ultimo, contains a continuation of the editor's address to the *East*; but as it deals only in assertions, without proof or argument, we shall give it a very brief notice. It would be a waste of time and paper to make a formal reply to it: many of the assertions carry their own refutation on the face of them; and others are only conspicuous for their glaring absurdity. Indeed, some of them seem to have been made from ignorance of past and passing events, or from some other cause much less justifiable. The charge against the West, of a settled and determined hostility to the East, to the "prosperity of the commercial towns of the state; of a pre-concerted opposition to every measure calculated to benefit them,—can be accounted for in no other way. Whom are the internal improvements, now going on in this state, principally intended to benefit? To whose use, and to whose emolument, are our western lands appropriated? They are, to say the least, devoted to the common benefit of the state.

But if the West have done nothing for the East, we would ask what they have done for us? They have granted us a charter for a new college; and as they are wholly divested of "self," and "have no interest unconnected with the prosperity and importance of the State," (spotless patriots!) they doubtless with the charter gave us funds enough to erect at least the necessary buildings: NOT A CENT! We give you a charter, a bit of parchment; but we will neither give you our benison, nor a farthing from the public treasury. It is not necessary that you should flourish, or be enlightened, or powerful; for, "absurd as it may appear" to you, people of the West, "North-Carolina must measurably owe her importance, in any point of view, to the encouragement and prosperity of the East!" What else have they done? Let them tell. Let them point to the roads they have made for the benefit of the western farmer, or to any which they design to make; roads which would surely be of as much benefit to the State, as an iron or wooden railway from Raleigh to the Neuse. But the charge of western hostility to the commercial prosperity of the East, is so palpably unfounded in fact, that it requires no refutation; it was no doubt made to accomplish some sinister purpose; to gull the people of the East. If it can have that effect, we certainly shall entertain no very high respect for their intelligence and discernment.

After these few observations, we will now lay before our readers some excellent and very appropriate remarks from the Hillsborough Recorder on the first part of the address which is the subject of this article. After some prefatory remarks on that "inordinate love of power, which has been a predominant passion in all ages," and on its effects on governments and individuals, the editor proceeds as follows:

If such, then, has been the universal prevalence of this love of power on the old continent, can we expect that the new will be entirely exempt from its influence? can the waters of the Atlantic prevent its entrance to our peaceful shores? Surely not; nor should we be surprised if our eastern brethren inherit some of the frailties of other nations. We must not expect that they will give up without a struggle that power which



has been so fortuitously placed in their hands. It is an old maxim and true, that 'they who feel power, forget right'; the voice of reason, therefore, can have but little weight in enforcing the claims of justice. In such cases a compulsive process is the only means of applying a remedy. By a compulsive process we do not mean a resort to military force; but such an expression of the public will as to show the majesty and sovereign authority of the people—an authority which should be as much participated in by an inhabitant of the western as of the eastern section of the state. To this expression of the public will we shall expect opposition, an opposition which will not cease so long as there remains any possibility of sustaining it.

In conformity to this determined opposition, the editor of the *Cape Fear Recorder*, in his paper of the 15th inst., has commenced an address "to the people of the 'east,' but more particularly to their representatives in the general assembly." This address he begins with some reflections on the wonderful disposition which the people of a number of the states of this union have of late years evinced for a change of their respective constitutions. He freely admits "that the acts of man, whether for the government of himself or others, must from the very nature of his constitution be imperfect;" yet he would combat this position by a quotation from one of our illustrious patriots. "We would as readily as him agree, that 'governments should not be changed for light and transient causes;' it is a principle so sound that no one can be disposed to contest it. But is it for light and transient causes that we now complain? Is it a light and transient evil that thirty-seven counties of this state, containing a white population of but 1,2,586, send into the legislature one hundred and eleven members, while twenty-five counties containing a white population of 234,090 send into the legislature only seventy-five members? Is it not rather a permanent and rapidly increasing evil, calling loudly for, nay, imperiously demanding, an amendment of our constitution? Experience has not taught us, that to 'amend or alter a constitution,' is to 'destroy the veneration and respect for it,' or that 'changes and alterations go on until the fabric of freedom sinks into the gulph of tyranny.' Tyranny is an exotic which does not grow so luxuriantly in our soil. With much care and nursing it may be raised to a little height; but the breath of freedom will soon blast its growth, it will wither and die before the bright beams of liberty. That portion of the history of France 'from the death of Louis the XVI. to the ascension of Napoleon,' cannot be cited to illustrate the effect of a revision of our constitution; it shows rather the effects of an effort to re-establish a form of government rendered venerable from its antiquity.

The editor of the *Cape Fear Recorder* says, "it is absolutely necessary that veneration for the constitution should be kept up, to preserve its principles, its advantages, and its blessings." But, we would ask, must it be venerated for its antiquity only? for the wisdom, the justness, the equality of its provisions? for the security it affords to the rights of individuals, and for the suppression of any undue usurpation of power which one set of men, or one portion of the state, may be disposed to exercise over another? If antiquity alone is to make an institution venerable and respected, ours must give place to the system of Confucius, of Solon, or of Numa: and even the monarchies of the old world, whose thrones have been sanctified by a long line of "legitimate" sovereigns, may rest secure on the veneration of their subjects. But to such a doctrine we cannot subscribe. The hoary head is not venerable to us, unless accompanied by virtuous habits and moral rectitude. The perfections of our constitution, the freedom which it secures to us, and the protection which it affords while we repose under our vines and our fig-trees, will rear around it "a wall of love and veneration, cemented with virtue and patriotism;" but if imperfections mar its beauty, the circle of a thousand years can have no other effect than to render more apparent the necessity of amendment.

Having extended these observations, beyond the limits we at first intended, we conclude with the following extract from the *Cape Fear Recorder's* address:

"After the system of representation as you propose, the portion of the state must

have the preponderancy. The 'East' now has it! will we give it up, upon the bare say so of the 'West'? We know that we have not abused our power, nor do we intend so to do. Will we then place it in the power of others to do it? Until they can reasonably charge us with abuse, or give us a better guarantee for their conduct, than their present expression of the mode they intend to pursue, WE WILL NOT CONSENT TO IT."

Bravely! The emperor Alexander, or even the legitimate Francis, would not have more heroically asserted his determination to retain the exercise of that power which has been consecrated to them by a long line of noble ancestors. "We have now the power; we will not give it up upon the bare say-so of the west." Patriotism warms our breasts; "we know that we have not abused our power;" but these people of the west, those "popular and designing men," cannot be trusted. "Under the specious pretext of reforming and improving" our constitution, they "will prey upon its vitals, and crush it into ruins, whenever they can see their own exaltation!"

Alas! poor human nature! It is not alone in the breasts of kings and emperors that power is sweet; even the philanthropic and patriotic republican hugs it as a thing of great value, and cherishes it as the apple of his eye!

From the National Intelligencer.  
EDUCATION.

There is no exhibition in our country from which we derive more pride and satisfaction than from the periodical reports of the progress of Education, especially in the eastern seminaries; for the states in that quarter of the Union continue, as it is natural, from existing circumstances, that they should, to give the best examples of systematic attention to this all important object. They furnish also the best evidence of the utility of well-regulated education, in the success which, combined with their industrious habits, almost invariably attends the enterprises of their citizens where-soever they push their fortunes. Regarding education as the great conservator of our free institutions, it is a pleasure to reflect upon the number of cultivated minds which now annually emanate from our numerous academies and colleges, and diffuse the benefits of education throughout the country.—Of this the following summary of graduates of the principal colleges of the east, at the recent commencements, will afford a good idea. If degrees are too easily obtained, and too freely awarded, their number is yet the evidence of great avidity for such learning as the colleges afford:

#### HARVARD UNIVERSITY, MASSACHUSETTS.

The annual commencement at this ancient institution took place on the 29th ult. The exercises consisted of sixteen orations, dissertations, &c. in Latin and English. About sixty young men received the degree of Bachelor of Arts; fifty-one gentlemen received the degree of Master of Arts; thirteen that of Doctor of Medicine; and three that of Doctor of Laws.

#### YALE COLLEGE, CONNECTICUT.

The annual commencement of this College took place on the 12th instant. The exercises consisted of eleven orations, dissertations, &c. in Latin and English. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on seventy young men, who had finished their collegiate course.

#### BOWDOIN COLLEGE, MAINE.

The commencement at this College was held on the 5th of July. Twenty-one students received the degree of A. B. eleven gentlemen that of A. M. and four that of M. D.

#### DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The annual commencement at this seminary took place on the 23d ult. The exercises were thirteen orations, dissertations, &c. in Greek, Latin, and English. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on twenty-four young gentlemen; the degree of A. M. on twelve, and that of M. D. on eleven.

#### HAMILTON COLLEGE, N. YORK.

The annual commencement of this college was held on the 29th ultimo, in which the exercises (of which we have no detailed account) were numerous, and said to reflect great honor on the institution. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on eighteen students; and that of Doctor of Laws on one gentleman, (Mr. Calloun, Secretary of war.)

#### MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, VERMONT.

The commencement at this institution took place on the 15th July. The degree of A. B. was conferred on twenty-three alumni of the college; that of A. M. on four, that of M. D. on five gentlemen, and that of L. L. D. on one.

#### BROWN UNIVERSITY, RHODE ISLAND.

The annual commencement of this University took place on the 5th instant. The exercises embraced sixteen, Greek, Latin, and English orations, dissertations, disputations, &c. Forty young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; thirteen to that of A. M. and eleven to that of M. D.

#### ALLEGHANY COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA.

At this seminary the annual commencement is held on the Anniversary of the National Independence. Of those admitted to the Bachelor's and Master's degrees, at the late commencement, we have no account. The degree of Doctor of Laws, was conferred on Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, and the Rev. Timothy Clancy; and the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Hooper Cummings. A very respectable notice was taken of the valuable legacy of the Rev. Dr. Bentley, of Salem, to this infant institution.

## INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20.—The fast sailing ship *Hector*, capt. Gillender, arrived yesterday afternoon, in 30 days from Liverpool, having sailed on the 18th ult. By this arrival the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received their regular files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the evening of the 16th, and the latter to the 18th of August, inclusive. We have also Lloyd's Lists of the 14th, Commercial Shipping lists of the 15th and 16th, and Prices Current to the 18th.

The London dates are of course but three days later than was received by the *Panthea*; but the disgraceful transactions which took place at the Queen's Funeral afford ample matter for our columns. Indeed, the London and Liverpool papers contain but little else, except the accounts of the King's tour in Ireland, and his grand entry into Dublin.

It was the wish of the Queen, expressed but a short time before her decease, that her remains should be removed within three days. This request was communicated to Lord Liverpool, by her executors, and it was determined to comply with it, as nearly as could be, consistently with the preparations necessary for the occasion. While the preparations were going forward for the funeral, the correspondence of Lady Hood and Lord Liverpool was published; and the friends of the Queen began to murmur that the funeral should thus be hurried. When it was answered that it was the manifest wish of the late Queen, the answer was, that it was the first time that the ministry had ever complied with her wishes. Another complaint was, that the hearse was to be attended by a guard of honor; they (the Radicals) had no idea of having any red coats in their way. We have no doubt, however, that had the ministry provided no guard of this kind, the complaints would have been equally loud that they were intentionally neglecting the remains, and insulting the memory of the dead.

The soldiery on this occasion certainly behaved with much forbearance. Assailed as they were by an exasperated mob, with stones, mud, brick-bats, and all other convenient descriptions of missiles, it was long before they used any violence, but merely brandished their swords, striking occasionally with the flat sides of them. For ourselves, it is matter of surprise that more lives were not lost.

Lord Liverpool certainly, on this occasion, acted with much vacillation, and with great imbecility. He should have known that the Queen, though not so popular immediately before her demise, as she had been previously, was then an object which sickness, suffering, and death, hallowed in the minds of a great portion of the people, and that, consequently, her bier would be surrounded by thousands, anxious to pay a last tribute of respect or affection to the deceased; and if he had determined not to gratify the whim of the populace by parading through the town, he should have at once displayed a number of troops and officers of the police, the very show of which would have prevented resistance and bloodshed. The government would then have been respected, though condemned. Now, in the eyes of the factious, it is disgraced.

[The extracts from the London papers are of great length. The amount of them is, that the Mob obstructed the passage of the funeral train, desiring it to pass through the city more ostentatiously, and that, after suffering much insult and even of wounds from missiles, the military fired on them, killing some and wounding others. About 40 pieces were discharged.]

### GREEK INSURRECTION.

We have but little additional information from Greece, Turkey, or Russia.—The latest account from the capital of the latter, is, that a reconciliation would take place between the Emperor and the Porte. But we can hardly think this possible.—While every thing is thus in doubt as to the course Russia will pursue, the news by every arrival in this country is calculated to excite deeper and deeper feelings of horror and execration at the savage ferocity that has uniformly marked the conduct of the Turks. Can the European Sovereigns stand the quiet spectators of the remorseless barbarities of these inhuman monsters?

Couriers are constantly arriving and departing, at the several courts, with despatches, as it is believed, in relation to the affairs of Turkey. England is supposed again to have offered her mediation. Austria appears to be more closely uniting with Russia.

### BERLIN, JULY 21.

An official Gazette contains the following article, under the head of Odessa, July 3:—"In the morning of the day before yesterday, the Greeks, who took refuge here from Constantinople, and who were so kindly received, committed the greatest excesses. Those men who, at Constantinople, allowed themselves to be sacrificed like lambs, have here displayed their bravery by ill treating in the most cruel and most unworthy manner, some

peaceful Jews in the streets, in their houses, and even in the synagogue. The bankers have had their desks forced, their money carried off, and their houses pillaged, and those who offered any resistance were most cruelly ill treated. All the windows of the synagogue have been broken, the books torn to pieces, and the poor box robbed. Four Jews have died of the ill treatment they underwent, and a still greater number have been mortally injured. The women and children have not been spared; the eyes of one child have been forced out, and an aged Jew has had his beard forcibly torn up by the roots.—After much exertion, the police has at length succeeded in restoring order, and several Greeks have been arrested."

## DOMESTIC.

New-York Court of Sessions,  
Sept. 15, 1821.

The convictions and sentences were not so numerous as usual at this term, although some few of peculiar character took place.

John I. Moore was convicted of keeping a gambling house, of the highest or worst description. He did not appear to receive his sentence, but it was nevertheless passed, that he should be imprisoned in the Penitentiary six months, pay a fine of 500 dollars, and give security for his good behavior 2 years, himself in 2,500 dollars, and 2 others in 1,250 dollars each. It was developed by the evidence in this flagrant case, that Moore had been an associate with Gautier, and was last with one Soliere, in a faro bank, the manner of playing at which was described; that he had kept a house in Nassau-street, from which it was removed to Water-street, after the conviction of Gautier; that one man, (the late Mr. M.—) had lost there, in less than 15 minutes, one thousand dollars, for which he gave his check on the spot, and had lost in the whole, at the bank, twenty thousand dollars, was ruined, and driven, by the misery thus brought on himself and his family, to despair and suicide. Powerful applications have been made in favor of Moore, by a respectable wife, a daughter reputedly married, and by others, but to no purpose, in arresting the judgment of the court, which was demanded by the imperious necessity of the case, and was therefore imposed the same as upon Gautier for the same offence—in addition to which the district attorney moved for an order or judgment of outlawry against him, which the court readily granted, with the provision that it should not extend to the confiscation of the goods and chattels of the defendant. His bail, recognized in 1,000 dollars, was declared forfeit, of course, unless he returned and submitted to his sentence.

Catharine Field, the Common Scold, was called, but did not appear. The recorder remarked, that notwithstanding her trial, and the law against her, it was not deemed by the court necessary to proceed to sentence her. For the paragraph in the papers respecting her case, she had gone to the printer's and scolded them—the court would probably get a scolding from her if brought in again—and as it was uncertain where her scolding would end, it was thought advisable to let her go for the present, with the lesson she had already received.—*N. Y. Journal.*

### CASE OF ALEXANDER LITHGOW.

RICHMOND, SEPT. 1.—On Friday, Mr. Robinson, on behalf of the prosecution, and Messrs. Alexander McRae and Samuel Taylor, on behalf of the accused, addressed the court.

On Saturday, Mr. Stevenson for the prosecution, and Gen. Taylor for the accused. The first spoke three hours; the last six hours. It was not till after six o'clock, that the court adjourned over till Monday morning 10 o'clock.

Yesterday Mr. May of Petersburg, on the part of the prosecution, closed the case, in a speech of nearly three hours duration. The opinion of the court was then taken; and they unanimously decided to remand the accused. The court permitted him to be bailed, himself in the sum of \$7,500, and his sureties in a like sum. Bail was offered and accepted.

Thus terminates, for the present, a case which, in certain particulars, is perhaps without a parallel in Virginia.—The continuance of the examining court for five days—the extraordinary array of counsel, 4 on one side, and 6 on the other, in this early stage of the proceedings—and the length, ability, and eloquence of the speeches, distinguished it above any other case, of which we have recollection on record.

Here let the matter rest for the present. In this stage of the proceeding it is the duty of the press to be silent. Mr. L. is sent on to the circuit court of this county, which meets on the 22d Oct.

From the Democratic Press.

In consequence of the works of the steam engine being out of order, and no water pumped up into the reservoir, one day this summer, it was ascertained that the consumption of water in this city, from the water works, in 24 hours, was one million three hundred thousand gallons. Our supply of water is confined to about 60,000 persons. A late official statement

from London, gives the consumption of water supplied by water works, at 26 millions of gallons in 24 hours. The water thus supplied furnishes a population of 1,200,000. Thus, it appears that the quantity of water consumed in London is twenty times as much as is consumed in Philadelphia, where the population is to that of London as one is to twenty. In other words, the average consumption of water, in proportion to population, is exactly the same in Philadelphia as in London. It averages, in both cities, at the rate of twenty-one gallons and two-thirds of a gallon, for the use of each individual.

From the Winyaw Intelligencer.

Census of South-Carolina.—Col. Waring, the U. S. Marshal, has favored the Editor of the *Courier* with the result of the Census of this State, with the exception of Kershaw District. Owing to the death of the assistant, originally appointed in that District, and the failure of his successor to comply with his agreement, the entire number of inhabitants is not yet ascertained. Kershaw will yield, it is presumed, about 12,000. The number exclusive of that is 490,309—making the whole number, 502,309. It is to be observed, that at the time of taking the census, (August) a great number of our inhabitants, say 10,000, are absent from the State.

It appears that there are in the State, 4300 white males more than females, constituting a surplus fund for the purpose of emigration to Florida, &c.

### FRIGHT.

It is related, that so panic struck was one of the gentlemen passengers, in the steam boat Connecticut, driven ashore at New-Haven, that, after he had reached dry land, his senses forsook him, and he imagined himself in the water, and lay upon the beach in the posture of a man swimming, striking out his arms and legs with great force.—*N. Y. Even. Post.*

### WHOOPIING COUGH.

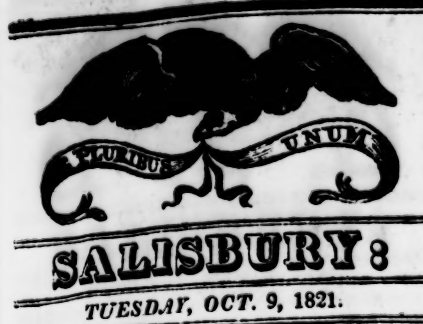
Dr. Archer, an able and experienced physician, in addressing Dr. Mitchell relative to the cure of the whooping cough by vaccination, says, "I have vaccinated six or eight patients that had the whooping cough, and in every case it has succeeded in curing this most distressing disease. The whooping cough does not come to its height in less than six weeks from its commencement, and then, when a favorable termination is expected, the declension of the disease is gradual, and it does not terminate in less than six weeks more. To arrest this afflicting disorder in its progress, I would recommend vaccination in the second or third week of the whooping cough, i. e. when the symptoms of the whooping cough are fully ascertained, then to vaccinate. Should the convulsive cough be violent, I should immediately vaccinate; being well assured that the distressing symptoms of the whooping cough are checked by vaccine disease. The termination of the vaccine disease will be the termination of the whooping cough."

FROM THE PROVIDENCE AMERICAN.

Domestic Manufactures.—In the present depressed state of commerce, it is gratifying to learn that our manufacturing establishments in various sections of the Union are gradually regaining their prosperous condition. This remark is particularly applicable to the manufacture of cotton, which now yields a moderate profit to those who conduct the business with the requisite skill and economy.—The extensive factories in Pawtucket are all in full operation, and the village again presents the aspect of a crowded and thriving population. The demands for cotton fabrics are constantly multiplying, and it is no equivocal test of the skill and enterprise of our manufacturers, that the product of Rhode-Island looms obtains a decided preference in the most distant parts of the Union. They are purchased to clothe the slaves on the plantations of Louisiana, and even our Canadian neighbors, with all their British predilections, are not unwilling to habit themselves in our cheap and substantial fabrics. In Philadelphia it is said that about four thousand looms have been put in operation within the last six months, which are chiefly engaged in weaving cotton goods, and that in all probability they will, within six months more, be increased to four times that number.

In Patterson, (N. J.) where two years since only three out of sixteen of its extensive factories were in operation, a signal and most gratifying change has been observed. Nearly all these establishments are now in vigorous employment, and the town has resumed that appearance of prosperous industry which it exhibited during the temporary success of man-





TUESDAY, OCT. 9, 1821.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

The Cattle Show under the Rowan Agricultural Society, was held in this place on Thursday last, the 4th inst. Although not as numerously attended, nor as many specimens brought forward, as on like occasions in the Northern states, it still was a very flattering beginning, and more than equalled the expectations of the warmest friends of the institution. In our next we shall have the satisfaction of presenting to our readers a full account of the Show, as also a statement of the proceedings of the Society on that and the succeeding day.

#### THE CONVENTION AGAIN.

It was our purpose, as we stated in our last, to have gone through with the Cape Fear Recorder in this week's paper; but having, in our two preceding numbers, treated the subject at considerable length, we will at present content ourselves with re-printing the remarks from the Hillsborough Recorder on the "address to the East." We feel fully assured that the editor of the Hillsborough paper will find no difficulty in managing all the arguments of the Cape Fear Recorder, should even those of the Halifax Compiler be culled and brought in.

In the course of our previous observations, we remarked that the Cape Fear Recorder seemed delighted with the conceit, that a Convention in the West would resemble the Hartford Convention. Connected with this discovery, there is another thought of his, which appears to tickle him still more: he has honored the editor of the Carolinian, by electing him Secretary of the supposed Convention. We can seriously assure our brother editor, that our vanity is not so great as to elate either of us with the hopes of reaching that station. Should a Convention be assembled in the West, that situation will be filled by merits superior to our own, or even those of the editor of the Recorder. But strange things have taken place! and should either of us, by any happy chance, obtain that appointment, we promise our brother of Cape Fear not to forget him; we will use our best exertions to have him appointed to another post.....that of Door Keeper.

The New-York Convention, which is now in session, and whose proceedings thus far are characterized by dignity and moderation, was "got up," says the Wilmington Recorder, "by party, supported by interest, and carried on by ambition; nothing but the few patriots of the 'olden times,' [such as the editor of the Recorder, &c. &c.] can secure to that highly respectable state any thing like its original constitution." These are broad and unqualified assertions; and, in imitation of the Recorder, we will in our turn assert, that if it "was got up by party," the people were the "party;" if it was "supported by interest," it was the interest of the people; if it was "carried on by ambition," it was an ambition approved and allowed by a vast majority of the free citizens of that state. The doings of this Convention are to be submitted to the people, to undergo their scrutiny, and to receive their sanction, before they possess the least force: where is the danger, then? One must look through the same medium with the Recorder, to discover it. The people of New-York are fully competent, even without the assistance of these patriots of the "olden times," to secure whatever of their "original constitution" is worthy of securing, and of making such additions and alterations as a change of circumstances, and the increased light which the experience of nearly half a century has thrown on the science of government, render necessary. Yes, Mr. Editor, as absurd as it may appear to you, the people are capable of doing this; and the people will do it; and not only in the state of New-York, but in North-Carolina.

The following letter from Dr. Mitchell, some one in Concord, N. C. is extracted from the last Fayetteville Gazette. Dr. Mitchell says, "if it is a poi-

son, he ought to have been poisoned long ago," as he is in the constant habit of "sipping the infusion pure." Who shall decide, when Doctors disagree?

"New-York, August 31, 1821.

"DEAR SIR: Your letter concerning the virtues of coffee, reached me this day. I reply to it immediately, because I believe the subject is well understood by me. "If you will take the trouble to examine the 'Medical Repository,' Vol. 13, pages 187-8, you will find the history of parched seeds, and of their qualities.—The Mahomedans drink it, as I understand, as a liquor allowed by the Koran; and I have become such a critic in it, that I distinguish between the product of Mocha, Java, Bourbon, &c. &c. and sip the infusion pure, without either cream or sugar. If it is a poison, I ought to have been poisoned long ago."

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

#### CHRIST'S CHURCH.

The Vestry and Congregation of Christ's Church, in Rowan County, finding their present House of Worship insufficient to accommodate the numerous and respectable auditory which frequently attends; and not having it in their power, from their own resources, (during the present hard times,) to erect such a building as will afford shelter and convenience to all—are constrained, in order to accomplish this desirable object, and extend the influence of godliness, to solicit assistance from their christian friends. A subscription paper, for the above purpose, is left at this office, where those who may feel disposed, can have an opportunity of contributing something towards the accomplishment of the object above mentioned.

#### FRUITS OF A REVIVAL.

At the late meeting of the Missionary Society of North-Carolina, a few young men and little boys presented their pastor, the Rev. J. D. KIRKPATRICK, with ten dollars, to constitute him a member for life of that society.

True religion commences in the heart, from the influence of the word and spirit of God; then like the circling wave produced by a pebble cast into still water, extends its circle all around, in acts of devotion towards God and benevolence towards the world. [Communicated.]

#### FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

*Finis Coronat Opus.*—The coronation is over. The oil has been poured on the King—the Nobles have feasted—the wine has been drunk—the viands devoured—the champion has thrown his defiance, and the herb ladies their flowers: the Queen was out of the pale of the palace—but the King was *palé* within it. The parade is over, and the actors repair to their former avocations. The champion is now once more a midshipman—the herb women return to their needles—antiquity retreats into its cell—and the curtain has fallen on the pageant.

Where Folly clapp'd her wings, and Wisdom star'd!  
The King would not let his wife see the show. She was like a child, kept in on a holiday, except that she was kept out. She bit her nails no doubt. How cruel to mortify a child or a female!

Oh strong desire to see and to be seen,  
Most curious Woman, and as curious Queen.

"His Majesty looked pale, and somewhat exhausted."—English paper.

*Young Napoleon.*—We copy the following notice of this interesting youth, from a letter published in the National Gazette, written by an American Gentleman in Vienna, to his brother in New Jersey. As the son of Bonaparte will probably, hereafter, be frequently mentioned, we think the account interesting. Whether he will inherit more of his father's genius than he has of his fortune, is very doubtful.—Savannah Georgian.

"The young Napoleon, now little more than ten, is well grown of his age, and seems very intelligent, and very well instructed, and is a great favorite with his grand-father, and with every body.

I saw him first as he stepped out of the imperial carriage with his tutor; the main-guard turned out to salute him; the people remained uncovered, and the little fellow bowed on this side and that, with an air that shewed that it was not the first time he had received such respectful salutations. He has a fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, and an expression of countenance more amiable than heroic. I must confess that although I had seen their imperial majesties without emotion, and have looked with indifference at the crowns, the balls, the sceptre, which the vulgar are permitted to gaze at, yet I could not behold the son of Bonaparte without profound feeling.

At the imperial box, he was obliged to sit behind the princes of the blood, but he was continually putting his head forward as in the hey-day of childhood and happiness, and making observations which seemed very much to amuse the young princes."

#### THE CONTROVERSY.

Between the U. S. Bank and the State of Ohio. This controversy has, we understand, from an unquestionable source, come to a final issue in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Ohio.

To give our readers a distinct comprehension of that issue, it is necessary to inform them, that a bill in chancery was filed against the collecting officers of the state to restrain the collection of the tax imposed by the state; on which an injunction was granted. Prior to the collection of the tax this injunction was served; but, as those officers supposed, and as they were advised by counsel, that it was illegally served, they proceeded notwithstanding to collect the tax, and levied \$100,000, about \$20,000 in specie, and the residue in the notes of the corporation. The counsel for the Bank, entertaining an opinion of the service of the injunction different from that of the opposite counsel, proceeded against the officers for an alleged contempt in disobeying the injunction, and the Court adjudged the injunction to have been legally served; but, at the instance of the counsel of the officers, continued the prosecution for the contempt until the late term of the Court.

The Bank also instituted an action of trespass, *quare clausum fregit*, against the officers and the sureties, in their office bond, for entering its office at Chillicothe, and forcibly seizing the \$100,000; to which the defendants severally pled not guilty. After the seizure, the Bank amended its bill, and stated that fact, obtained an injunction to prevent the negotiation of the notes seized, and prayed a decree for the restoration of the specific money and notes which had been levied.—Thus the Bank had in operation three remedies for the recovery of the sum taken: 1st, the bill in chancery; 2dly, the proceeding for the contempt; and 3dly, the action of trespass—all of which were ready for trial at the late (September) term.

The Court pronounced a decree for the restoration of the identical \$100,000 which had been seized, with interest upon the specie part of it from the time of seizure until payment; and granted a perpetual injunction against the collection of any tax in future under the act of Ohio. By an arrangement between the respective counsel, the attachment for contempt was dismissed at the costs of the defendants, and the action of trespass to be continued until the decision of the Supreme Court is also to be dismissed at the defendants' costs, in the event of the affirmation of the decree of the Circuit Court. The Treasurer refused to comply with that decree, and an attachment for a contempt was issued against him, and he was committed to prison. He still refused; whereupon the Court, upon the motion of the counsel of the Bank, awarded a writ of sequestration, by which the commissioners appointed in it were empowered to seize his whole estate, real and personal, and the identical \$100,000 seized, whosoever the same might be found, and to sequester the whole, subject to the future order of the Court. In virtue of this writ of sequestration, the commissioners named in it took the key of the Treasury from the Treasurer, entered the Treasury, and took thereout \$98,000, the only part of the sum levied remaining, the other \$2000 having been retained by the officer making the collection for his commission. The defendants appealed from the decree to the Supreme Court, which, by consent, was made to operate as a supersedeas upon the \$2000, the interest, and the costs of the suit in chancery; and the Treasurer was thereupon discharged from custody.

No violence, no opposition, no forcible resistance, was offered to the execution of the writ of sequestration; and, if the original seizure of the money is to be regretted, it is highly consoling to have witnessed the silent but irresistible energy of the law, when that law was declared by the Constitutional organ. The execution of the process of the Court, without impediment or disturbance, is creditable to the people of Ohio, and to the population of Columbus in particular. Thus, the very circumstances which seemed at first to threaten the peace and quiet of the Union, and to weaken the authority of the government, terminates in evincing its strength, and in communicating to it new vigor.



#### MARRIED.

At the house of Daniel Brown, Esq. in Burke county, on the 18th ultimo, by the Rev. Josiah Askew, Mr. Ephraim M. Greenlee to Miss Sarah Brown, all of Burke county.



#### DIED.

In this town, on the 27th ultimo, at the house of Mr. Slaughter, Mr. John Henry, of Marion District, S. C. He had been on the Catawba Springs, for the benefit of his health, and had got thus far on his return home, when increasing debility compelled him to stop. During his illness he received every assistance which hospitality and sympathy could bestow; and his re-

mains were followed to the grave by a more numerous procession, perhaps, than was ever witnessed in Salisbury on a similar occasion. His bereaved wife and friends may console themselves with the assurance, that although he died among strangers, he was "by strangers honored, and by strangers mourned."

At Raleigh, on the 27th ultimo, Mrs. Mary Ruffin, wife of Dr. T. R. Ruffin, and daughter of Maj. J. McClelland, of this place.

#### Mrs. Bingham & White.

I looking over your paper of the 18th Sept. I observed a piece addressed to the public, signed by A. Schools; in which the doctor has tried to clear himself of the report in circulation respecting the medicine that was left by him for my wife. He has given you a statement that would be sufficient if it were correct; but it differs so far from facts, that I feel it my duty to give the public a correct statement—one that I shall be able to prove, if called upon.

Sometime in May last, my wife being sick, I sent for Dr. Schools; he being absent, I left directions for him to come and see my wife; which he did. The first thing he gave her was a dose of what he called *ipecaecuanha*; and when he went away he left a small paper of what he called cooling powders, and a paper containing about a 1/2 lb. of what he called salts, and two small vials—what he said they contained I do not recollect; with directions to take the cooling powders, and after a short time to take one table spoon full of what he called salts....and if that did not operate, to take another in the space of half an hour. Which was done. In about 30 hours after taking the second dose, she expired.—Sometime afterwards, my son, not being well, took a dose of the same supposed salts: he also paid the debt of nature about two hours after taking them. Since the death of my wife and son, who had both taken the supposed salts, I have found out that the same which Dr. Schools left for salts was *saltpetre*! I should never have known but what it was salts, had not my son taken of it. That the public may be more satisfied with the statement, I would ask the doctor a few questions? Did you not leave what you called salts? Did you not take the same away with the two vials from my house? If you did not leave them, why did you take them away? Or was it because you said, that any medicine that was left you would take back again? Now I would ask how this statement agrees with the doctor's, when he asserts that he only left one cathartic and one vial of anodyne drops, and that the *saltpetre* must have come from some other source, when he left the two vials, the cathartic and *saltpetre*? I am sorry that the doctor has tried to clear himself of the report, by saying I only suggested the idea that he left the *saltpetre*.—What better proof would any person wish from which to make an assertion, than his leaving the medicine as I have stated? The report respecting the doctor having left the *saltpetre*, I mentioned to some of my neighbors; but I never reported that he visited my son, as he insinuates I did. Should I make public my opinion how he came to leave the *saltpetre*, I should say that it was through neglect....or, perhaps, intoxication! There are so many, now-a-days, that are guilty of intoxication, that it would be invidious to charge the doctor with it. 1w  
Sept. 28, 1821. JOHN GRAHAM.

#### Laborers Wanted.

THE subscriber having contracted with the Commissioners of the state of N. Carolina to improve Broad River, in Rutherford county, wishes to employ from 10 to 20 hands to work on said river. He would employ them by the year, give good wages, and make prompt payments in cash. He would be glad to make a contract with any person who has the hiring of slaves, for the hire of 10 or 12 stout hands by the year. Application, either personal or written, to be made to the subscriber at Rutherfordton, N. Carolina. GREEN B. PALMER.  
Oct. 8, 1821. 472e

#### Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the good citizens of the town of Salisbury, as well as those of the surrounding counties, that he still continues (and has all along continued, in spite of interlopers, patent rights, &c.) to carry on the Tailoring Business in the town of Salisbury, as extensively, perhaps, as ever. Having made arrangements to receive from the large cities the latest fashions, and having in his employ the best of workmen, he feels assured in saying that he is able to execute his work in as *fashionable and substantial* a manner as any of his brother clips in this part of the Union. Those who have heretofore generously favored him with their custom, will please accept his acknowledgments; and he hopes, by a judicious management of his business, to merit the continuance of their patronage.

Orders from a distance, for Cutting and Making, will be faithfully attended to.  
WILLIAM DICKSON.  
Salisbury, Oct. 8, 1821. 4w73

#### Notice.

MY wife, Nancy Donaldson, without any pro-vocation or lawful cause, having left my bed and board sometime in July last, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading with her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt she may contract.—471r  
Oct. 3, 1821. ALEX. DONALDSON.

#### Valuable property for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his plantation, lying on Rocky Creek, in the County of Iredell, containing eleven hundred and forty-eight acres; on which there is a valuable Grist and Saw Mill, Cotton Machine, and Distillery, all in good repair. The other buildings on the premises, consisting of a Distillery-house, Barn, and other out-houses, are almost entirely new, and built in the most convenient manner. About three hundred acres of said tract are in cultivation, and under a good fence. Also, one other tract of land, containing two hundred and sixty-five acres, lying on the South Yadkin. A part of this tract consists of valuable low ground; there is a convenient dwelling-house on the same, and about thirty acres in cultivation. Also, one other tract, lying six miles south of Sharpe's Iron Works, entirely woodland, containing about three thousand acres. Six or eight young negroes will be taken in part pay; and the payments, as to the balance of the purchase money, will be made easy.  
A. F. CALDWELL.  
Iredell Co. N. C. Sept. 16, 1821.—4w68

The editors of the Richmond Enquirer will please to give the above four insertions in their paper, and send their bill to this office: the money will be immediately transmitted.

#### Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Kender, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses. THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken, at the customary prices in town.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Salisbury, N. C. on the 1st of Oct. 1821.

COL. Charles T. Alexander, Revd. Thomas Alexander, Martha C. Alexander, Isaac Alexander, William Andrew, 2. B—James Berryhill, William Black, Shederick Bonds, Walter Bibb, James Burns, Rev. Archibald Brown, Hugh Bryson, William Beard, John Buckhannon, Matthew Bigham, Jacob Bake. C—Thomas Capps, Caleb Capps, David Chambers, Robert L. Caldwell. D—Doctor Dunlap, Charles Dorton, Maj. Joseph Douglass, David Dougherty, James Dinkins, Mrs. Dinkins. E—Isaac Erwin, F—Henry Foster, Isaac Fressure, Nathaniel Farrow. G—Nathaniel Guire, William Goforth, David Grainshaw, Jonathan Griffin, Henry Golsen, Daniel Galispie, Saml. Graham. H—Miss Nancy Houston, Whitmik Hill, Joshua Hadley, Daniel Harrison. I—John Irwin. J—Mrs. Rebecca E. Jones. K—Mrs. Nancy Kennedy, Joseph Kerr. L—Miss Sarah H. Long, 2, John Little, William A. Lawing, Mrs. Richard Long. M—John McCullah, Job Mills, Adam Meek, John L. McRea, Charles Mason, Thomas Mackey, John McNeley, Judith N. Munroe, William Matthew, Thomas Murray, Adam McRaven, James Mulwee. N—Sterling Nicholson, John Neely. O—Joseph Ormand. P—Col. Thomas G. Polk 2, Capt. James Potts, David Pervines, William Porter, Joseph Pervines 2, Wilson Parks. R—John Ray, Pomp Ray, James Rodgers, John Ritch 2. S—John Stanisl, Seth Sexton, A. Sing, Addison Sample. T—William Thompson, John L. Thompson, Capt. Samuel J. Thomas. W—John C. West, John Walker, William J. Wilson, Miss Catherine E. Wilson, William Wylie, John Wents, Jeremiah Wents 2, David Walkup, Joseph Wilson, Thomas Waggoner, John Wilson. 472

WM. SMITH, P. M.

LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Salisbury, N. C. Oct. 1, 1821.

ELIZABETH ALMAN. B—John C. Barnhart 2, Andrew Bain, Thomas G. Barnett 2. C—John Case, Jacob Coleman, John Crittendon, William Carrigan. D—Philip Dry. G—Gideon Green, Nathan Green, E. A. Green, Robt. Glass. H—James S. Harris, Abigail O. Harris, Lewis Honeycut. M—Samuel McCurdy, Job Mills, Gideon McRee, John S. McCurdy, Thomas McEwen, Richard A. McRee, George Miller, Wm. McLean, Francis Miller, Macamory Morgan. N—Daniel Neisler. R—William Rose. S—Henry Sossaman, John Stevenson, William Sifford, Margaret Sifford, James Scott, Esq. Alexander Scott, Alexander Scott Jr. Elihu Stafford. T—Hugh B. Taylor. W—Wm. E. White, Andw. Walker. 472e  
DAVID STORKE, A. P. M.

#### To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, two or three Journeymen Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. He will also take two or three lads of good character, as apprentices to the Carpenter's Business. None need apply but such as are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT

Salisbury, October 3, 1821.—69tf

#### ONE CENT REWARD.

RAN away, on the 6th of August, an apprentice boy, by the name of Richard Howe, but is well known in this neighborhood by the name of Richard Miller. He is about 18 years of age, and was bound to the cooper's trade. I will give the above reward, if the lad is delivered to me. JOHN BUHAN.  
Rowan County, Sept. 14, 1821.—f3 69

#### Lots for Sale.

THE Commissioners for the town of Morganton will, in pursuance of the powers vested in them, proceed to sell in the town of Morganton a number of lots, laid off in the town commons, on the 22d and 23d days of October next; and should the sale not be completed, will continue until it is. They contain a number of the most beautiful eminences for building, and will afford a pleasant retreat to all those persons who may wish to retire from the lower country to one of the healthiest parts of the world, surrounded by a rich and fertile country. In addition to the health of the place, Morganton holds out other inducements to settle in and about it, as provisions can be procured in great plenty, of the best quality, and on the lowest terms. It is expected that the lots will sell on reasonable terms. The payments will be made in three equal instalments of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond and good security. THE COMMISSIONERS.  
September 1, 1821.—6w66

#### Catawba Springs for Sale.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of Joseph Jenkins, deceased, the Executors will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House at Lincolnton, on the 23d day of October next, five sixths parts of the lot, including the Mineral Springs and Bathing House, formerly occupied by Captain John Reed, together with a tract of land adjoining the said lot, containing 243 acres, more or less. Said land will be sold on a credit of one and two years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. DAVID JENKINS, 2 Executors.  
WM. J. WILSON, 5

Lincoln County, N. C.  
July 19, 1821. 4015

#### To Sportsmen.

THE Races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Tuesday, the 23d of October next.

Tuesday, Colts—Sweepstakes; mile heats.  
Wednesday, 3 mile heats.  
Thursday, 2 do. do.  
Friday, 1 do. do.  
Saturday, Proprietors' Race, three best out of five. 68tr

#### Writing Paper.

LEFT at this office, for sale, five reams of Laid Writing Paper, at 23 25 per ream.



The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,  
My soul the tuneful strain admires....scott.



FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

To a young Widow, on entering the circles of fashion, soon after the decease of her husband.

O Lady! quit the throng, and throw  
Those gaudy robes aside;  
Resume again thy garb of wo,  
Nor vex thy HENRY'S shade.

O Lady! think how late you hung  
With rapture on his arm;  
And listen'd to that voice, which rung  
The peal of Love's alarm.

O think how oft you fondly met  
The glance of that dark eye,  
Which flash'd with love and dear delight,  
Or beam'd with tenderest joy!

O think how oft, when grief entwined  
Her cypress wreaths with care,  
Upon his bosom you reclin'd  
And sought a refuge there!

And think how oft he warmly kiss'd  
Away each pensive tear,  
And to his manly bosom press'd  
His WIFE forever dear.

And then thy smiles would bliss impart,  
And softer scenes renew;  
And soothe the throbbings of that heart  
Which only beat for you.

And can you then so soon forget  
Those dear domestic joys,  
And bow a slave at fashion's feet  
To court a worthless prize;

And spread thy sex's wiles, to win  
Another to thy arms,  
To live upon thy smiles serene,  
And revel in thy charms?

It cannot be.—Her injur'd right  
Let memory resume;  
And banish those allurements bright,  
To weep o'er HENRY'S tomb.

Go—sit beside the marble stone,  
And with thy sorrow live  
The grass which scarcely yet has grown  
Upon thy husband's grave.

And while Diana's pensive beam  
Shines through the willow bough,  
Wildly lament the loss of him,  
Who only liv'd for you.

ENDYMION.

## Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,  
That gives it all its flavor.

### GENERAL WARREN'S ORATIONS.

From Knapp's "Biographical Sketches," just published.

"His next Oration was delivered March 6th, 1775. [He had delivered one in 1772.] It was at his own solicitation that he was appointed to this duty a second time. The fact is illustrative of his character, and worthy of remembrance. Some British officers of the army then in Boston had publicly declared that it should be at the price of the life of any man to speak of the event of March 5, 1770, on that anniversary.—Warren's soul took fire at such a threat, so openly made, and he wished for the honor of braving it. This was readily granted, for at such a time a man would probably find but few rivals. Many who would spurn the thought of personal fear might be apprehensive that they would be so far disconcerted as to forget their discourse.—It is easier to fight bravely, than to think clearly or correctly in danger. Passion sometimes nerves the arm to fight, but disturbs the regular current of thought. The day came and the weather was remarkably fine. The Old South Meeting House was crowded at an early hour. The British officers occupied the aisles, the flight of steps to the pulpit, and several of them were within it. It was not precisely known whether this was accident or design. The orator with the assistance of his friends made his entrance at the pulpit window by a ladder. The officers, seeing his coolness and intrepidity, made way for him to advance and address the audience. An awful stillness preceded his exordium. Each man felt the palpitations of his own heart, and saw the pale but determined face of his neighbor. The speaker began his oration in a firm tone of voice, and proceeded with great energy and pathos. Warren and his friends were prepared to chastise contumely, prevent disgrace, and avenge an attempt at assassination.

"The scene was sublime; a patriot in whom the flush of youth, and the

grace and dignity of manhood were combined, stood armed in the sanctuary of God, to animate and encourage the sons of liberty, and to hurl defiance at their oppressors.—The orator commenced with the early history of the country, described the tenure by which we held our liberties and property—the affection we had constantly shown the parent country, and boldly told them how, and by whom these blessings of life had been violated. There was in this appeal to Britain—in this description of suffering agony and horror, a calm and high-souled defiance which must have chilled the blood of every sensible foe. Such another hour has seldom happened in the history of man, and is not surpassed in the records of nations. The thunders of Demosthenes rolled at a distance from Philip and his host; and Tully poured the fiercest torrent of his invective when Cataline was at a distance and his dagger no longer to be feared; but Warren's speech was made to proud oppressors resting on their arms, whose errand it was to overawe, and whose business it was to fright.

If the deed of Brutus deserved to be commemorated by history, poetry, painting and sculpture, should not this instance of patriotism and bravery, be held in lasting remembrance? If he, 'That struck the foremost man of all this world,' was hailed as the first of freemen, what honors are not due to him, who undimmed, bearded the British lion, to show the world what his countrymen dared to do in the cause of liberty? If the statue of Brutus was placed among those of the Gods, who were the preservers of Roman freedom, should not that of Warren fill a lofty niche in the temple reared to perpetuate the remembrance of our birth as a nation?

### THE EMIGRANTS. FROM THE SHEPHERD'S INIS.

However easy it may be to demonstrate the expediency of emigration—and, under certain circumstances, nothing is more easy—it is at all times a painful spectacle to behold hundreds of our fellow-creatures about, as it were, to cast their bread upon the waters, and trust themselves to the ocean, in quest of that better fortune which, if found at all, must be found after the lapse of many days. Men, no doubt, like vegetables, frequently thrive the better, for being transplanted; but the preliminary process is always painful; and could we invest a tree with the "sensible warm motion" of animal life, it would not, perhaps, suffer more in being forcibly torn up by the roots, than a mind of sensibility suffers in being suddenly divorced from home, country and friends—from the nearest kindnesses and tenderest sympathies of our common nature. No matter how slight a stake the poor emigrant may have had in that soil, which now denies him the means of a comfortable subsistence; as he has but one father and mother, so he can have but one country; and the unbidden tear that steals down his manly cheek proves that patriotism cannot be measured by the caprices of fortune, and the accidental distinctions of this life:

"There is a tear for all that die,  
A mourner o'er the humblest grave."

And in like manner, there is always some one to take an interest in the fortunes of the obscurest adventurer to a new continent; and when the emigrant thinks of the attentions of this one friend or relative—of his proffered convoy to the place of embarkation—of the warm grasp of horny hand, or choked utterance of the word "Farewell," he feels that he is still an integer in the great sum of human existence, and eyes the receding shore with all the solicitude of Queen Mary herself, when about to exchange the latitudinary manners of a French for the unbending strictness of a Scottish court, influenced as it then was by an individual whom she is said to have feared more than a regiment of armed men. Impressed with these feelings and sentiments, I turned my horse's head, the other morning, in the direction of Glencaple Quay, and almost before I was aware, found myself alongside of the good ship Elizabeth, then about to embark on a voyage of three thousand miles.—The scene, to me at least, was extremely interesting. The lapse of a few hours had produced a wonderful change in the state of the weather—the equinoctial gales seemed at last to have expended their fury, and the uncommon mildness of the 4th of April was felt as not the less grateful that it was in some measure

unexpected, and contrasted strongly with the angry winds and dashing rains by which it had been preceded.—On the one hand, all was bustle and activity, while, on the other, the spectator found no lack of those parting scenes which, according to Byron, "press the life from out young hearts." Here you had the light hearted sailor skipping from sail to sail, and shroud to shroud, with all the fearlessness of the squirrel tribe; and there numerous groups of poor emigrants, eyeing with great anxiety, the flowing of the tide, and progress of those preparations, which seemed to hurry their departure, and caution them to abridge the tender interview. Among the females in particular, every eye was filled with tears, whether of those that went or those that staid—from the mother, whose affection was divided betwixt the infant at her breast and the children at her feet, to the unincumbered maiden who generously strove to assist her in her interesting duties. But amidst all the varieties of sex, character, and situation, exhibited in a mixed company of several hundred individuals, one little group, above every other, forcibly arrested my attention. It consisted of five persons, namely, a man, his wife, and two children, together with an interesting youth, who had accompanied the latter to the beach, and evidently appeared in the character of her lover. A few broken sentences, which I accidentally overheard, at once initiated me into the secret of their story!—The parties belonged to the class of small farmers, the father being resolved to try his fortune in another hemisphere, his whole family had agreed to accompany him. In the expedition the stranger youth heartily regretted that he could not join; but still he determined to see the last of the family so dear to him; and while the old people began to ascend the vessel's side, he continued to grasp the hand of his sweetheart, with a fervor and earnestness which, under any other circumstances, would have excited the notice, and perhaps the ridicule, of the surrounding crowd.

But at this moment every one was too much occupied with his own cares to attend to the parting of these rustic lovers; and perhaps I was myself the only listener, while the faithful Thomas exclaimed, "O Jeanie, Jeanie! if you kent but half o' what I feel at this moment, you would staid at home, especially as your father has left it 'a to yourself,' and owned that he is laith to see us part. I hae na muckle, Jeanie; but you ken my fancy never glaiket after anither; and as lang as these hands and this heart haud together ye shall never want." "O Thomas!" replied Jeanie, "how can ye speak that way?—how can you harrow up a heart that's owre grit already? My father, poor man, has met wi' mony a cross providence o' late; and how d'ye think I could sit in peace at hame, and my parents may be (here she cried bitterly) pining for want in a land o' strangers? My mother, too, ye ken, is subject to fits; my father and brother canna ay be in the house, and should she fa' into ane o' their Yankie log fires, and me in a manner a' the wyte o't, I am sure I'd never hae anither day to do weel. No, Thomas, we are baith but young yet, and should we live to see happier times, we'll no thrive the waur for having done a' we could for them that hae done sae muckle for us." "But Jeanie, (said the lover, interrupting her,) why should you be so much afraid o' your parents coming to want? Your father's a hale stout man o' his age; he's no gaun out quite empty handed, like mony a pair thing I see near me; your brother, too, they tell me, will soon be able to win a dollar a day; and, aboon a', when did you see the just man forsaken, or his seed begging their bread? Amidst a' your trials, Jeanie, learn to put your trust in Providence, and you'll never be disappointed. Yet, what right hae I to preach? I, that was even now wanting you to do what I dare na' do myself!—leave my pair auld mother. Yet, fain, fain would I gang wi' you; wi' you every country would be guid, and without ye, ilka ane, I fear, would be ill; but then my mither comes in there again, and she, as she says hersel', is like a bourtreen bush in the corner o' our little garden, that's owre old to be transplanted.—Lang and sair hae I tried to persuade her, but she aye stappit my mouth wi' something that made me amassit asham o' myself." "Thomas, (she would say,) you've borne a long time wi' my frailties, but the end's near at hand now, lad. If it be the Lord's will, I'll no plague you muckle longer: only lay

my head in the grave, and then you may wander whaurver you like." You ken, Jeanie, as weel as me, what she has come thro'; five sons and four daughters lie buried in the kirk yard o' our native parish; my father's there among the rest—and if the good auld christian has a single comfort in this world, it's to hear our minister preach and visit the graves o' her bairns and husband. The last time she was able to warste to the kirk, she sat down upon their tombstone, and I never thought—"but here his voice failed him, and here also the lovers were reminded, that in half a minute the vessel would be under way. There was not a moment to be lost. Half pulled, half-carried, the affectionate Jeanie quickly ascended the vessel's sides, and ere her lover had time to recover himself, the Elizabeth, with every sail set, was bounding proudly over the waves, and clearing the beautiful dotted banks of Kirkconnel.

### INTEMPERANCE.

The clergy of Germany, to judge from the following sample, among others, of their conduct, appear to have had similar propensities with their brethren in all parts of the world.—In some little town on the Rhine, on a particular fast day, one of them preached a long and eloquent sermon against intemperance, which he concluded by describing what intemperance was. It was passing those bounds which nature had prescribed. It was intemperance, he said, for some men, who were quarrelsome in their cups, ever to drink wine. There were others, to whom a bottle was refreshment; but to whom two caused sickness.—They were intemperate when they drank more than one. Some men, he lived a circle of friends and were kind to their wives, even after they had drank four bottles; and it was not right in them to diminish their kindness by drinking less. There were others, more highly gifted servants of the Deity, who felt their hearts warm with gratitude to Him, as the generous wine circulated in their blood, who were friendly with their families, generous to all men, and even nobly forgetful of injuries, when they had drank eight bottles. With them intemperance began at the ninth. But these, he said, are the peculiar favorites of God, to them he has given the joys of hereafter; and all his congregation knew with what gratitude, (bowing as he said it,) he acknowledged himself to be one of these favorites.

### Hodgskin's Travels.

### THE PRESS.

From the Charleston Courier.

The radical hostility of tyrants to the circulation of thought, is strongly depicted in the reply of Sir Wm. Berkely, governor of Virginia, to certain questions relating to that colony, propounded from abroad in 1670.

"I thank God there are no free schools nor printing; and I hope we shall not have these hundred years: for learning has bro't disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them and libels against the best government. God keep us from both."

What an admirable text for the Holy Alliance!

What a consoling reflection for the editor of a free paper to know, that monarchs, at the head of mighty armies, dread the combination and array of the simple letters of the alphabet, subsisting on bloodless ink, and quartered on virgin paper!

There is something military in the art of printing. The line, the column, and the square—do they not belong alike to the nomenclature of printing and of war? On the other hand, how did the army of France and the navy of England prosper until they resorted to the Press?

### A COMPARISON.

Women, in affairs of love, may be compared to spiders, who spread their flimsy webs around them; and set watching in the middle, while the giddy flies are buzzing around, until they find one entangled in their net, then they secure the prey: or rather, they are like anglers' flies, that skip or glide along the stream, the fish pursue the glittering bait, which seems to fly their fond pursuit, until one of them catches it, and finds a hook fast in his throat.

The most happy women, perhaps, are those who, without being very handsome, possess those matchless graces which please even without beauty; and who, therefore, finding more attention paid them than their glasses can lead them to expect, are in constant good humor with themselves, and of course with all around them. Beauties, on the other hand, claiming universal admiration, are at war with all who dispute their rights, that is with half the sex.

## Religious.

Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth. MATT. v. 5.

It appears by no means easy to reconcile the promise with facts and experience; for earthly prosperity, wealth, power, and pre-eminence, are so far from being the inheritance of the meek, that they seem to be entirely monopolized by the bold, turbulent, and ambitious; and we may say with Cato, This world was made for Caesar.

To extricate themselves from this difficulty, some commentators have been induced to look out for another earth, which they at last fortunately found in the words of St. Peter; who says, "Nevertheless we, according to promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." To this new earth, they would persuade us, this promise may with propriety be applied, and that therein it will certainly be fulfilled.

But in explaining this passage, there is no occasion to have recourse to so far-fetched and fanciful an interpretation, nor to call in the assistance of a new world. By the meek inheriting the earth, nothing more is meant, than that persons of meek, quiet, and peaceable dispositions, enjoy more happiness on earth, and suffer less disquietude in the present life, than those of opposite characters: and this is verified by the experience of every day; they acquire more friends, and fewer enemies, they meet with fewer injuries and disappointments, and bear those which they cannot avoid with less uneasiness, and pass through the world as they do through a crowd, less obstructed, less bruised and jostled, than those who, in their way by violence and impetuosity. To which we may add, that a meek and quiet temper is the most efficacious preservative of health, the first of all earthly blessings, and without which we are incapable of enjoying any other. Wealth, power, and grandeur, are by no means essential to earthly happiness; but should we admit that they are, and are included in this promise, we should not find it altogether unfulfilled; for, though the turbulent and overbearing may sometimes seize on them by violence, they much oftener fail in their attempts, and sink by their own insolence into ruin and contempt; whilst those of easy and conciliating manners, silently climb above them, less envied, and less opposed, because less noticed and less offending.

It is universally allowed, that nothing so much advances our worldly interests, and so much assists us in our pursuits of wealth and honours, as good-breeding; and what is good-breeding, but an affectation of meekness, humility, and complacency? If, therefore, the pretence to these amiable qualities can do so much, surely the possession of them will do a great deal more. In fact it does, and seldom fails to gain us favour, increase our friends, and advance our interests.—Thus we see this promise is generally accomplished; the meek do inherit the earth, that is, have the best chance of acquiring and enjoying the blessings of this life, as well as the happiness of another.

### MORAL LESSONS.

It has been said that men carry on a kind of coasting trade with religion.—In the voyage of life, they profess to be in search of heaven, but take care not to venture so far in their approximation to it, as entirely to lose sight of the earth; and should their frail vessel be in danger of shipwreck, they will gladly throw their darling vices overboard, as other mariners their treasures, only to fish them up again when the storm is over. To steer a course that shall secure both worlds, is still, I fear, a desideratum in ethics, a thing unattained as yet, either by the divine or philosopher, for the track is discoverable only by the shipwrecks that have been made in the attempt. John Wesley quaintly observed, that the road to heaven is a narrow path, not intended for wheels, and that to ride in a coach here, and go to heaven hereafter, was happiness too much for man.

### TO MEMORY.

When in far distant climes we roam,  
How oft remembrance loves to stray  
To absent friends and distant home,  
The social board, and parting day.  
The scenes of well remembered youth,  
When all was joyous, light and gay,  
And all we saw, bore stamp of truth,  
Those scenes, alas! are far away.  
But time, with swift revolving round,  
Has speeded many a passing year;  
And numerous friends I since have found  
But none so kind, and none so dear.